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Talks Resumption Seen Sadat, Begin Trips to U.S. Reported Under Discussion

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (NYT).—Administration officials said yesterday that Egypt and Israel were close to an agreement on principles for an overall Middle East settlement and that tentative plans were being discussed for President Anwar Sadat and Prime Minister Menachem Begin to make separate trips to Washington in the next month to confer with President Carter.

In addition, officials said, it was now virtually certain that Egypt and Israel will resume talks at the defense minister level in Cairo next week to try to work out an outline for an agreement on the return of the Sinai to Egyptian control.

These developments were the result, officials said, of intensive behind-the-scenes activity among Washington, Jerusalem, and Cairo after Mr. Sadat's decision on Jan. 18 to suspend talks between the foreign ministers of the two countries that had just begun in Jerusalem.

Public Polesies
Mr. Begin and Mr. Sadat also engaged in several days of public polemics that further clouded the atmosphere for negotiations.

Administration officials recalled that, when the foreign ministers' talks broke up in Jerusalem, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance stressed that Egypt and Israel had made real progress toward an acceptable declaration of principles to guide negotiations for a comprehensive settlement.

The two sides were working from a U.S. compromise document that Mr. Vance had submitted to Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan and Egyptian Foreign Minister Mohamed Tammam Kamel on the day that Mr. Sadat unexpectedly called his delegation home.

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Atherton Role
In recent days, Alfred Atherton, assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs, who stayed in Jerusalem when Mr. Vance returned home, was apparently succeeded in significantly narrowing the differences in the declaration of principles.

Mr. Atherton will go to Cairo next week to discuss the document with Mr. Sadat in the hope that it can be accepted.

In addition, Mr. Atherton went to Amman where he will confer with King Hussein tomorrow. He will later discuss the situation with U.S. ambassadors in the Middle East.

The United States has been pressing for an agreed declaration of principles to provide a framework for subsequent talks and also to give King Hussein and moderate Palestinians an incentive to enter the negotiations.

The resolution of the declaration of principles, however, leaves the question of where to proceed next. The thinking in the administration yesterday was for Mr. Begin and Mr. Sadat to be invited to Washington for separate talks with Mr. Carter.

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die East, the question of visits by

use Egyptian and Israeli leaders to Washington had not been discussed with them in depth and the impression given was that such visits might in fact be counterproductive if not prepared in advance.

Administration officials stressed yesterday that the visits to Washington by Mr. Sadat and Mr. Begin were only being discussed in preliminary ways and that details still had to be worked out.

After Visit to Jordan

Atherton To Cairo With Israel View

U.S. envoy Alfred Atherton will go to Egypt next week with Israeli proposals on a U.S. compromise formula to resolve the Palestinian issue, diplomatic sources said today.

The assistant secretary of state went to Jordan today and will meet with King Hussein tomorrow to give him "a good solid rundown" on U.S. attempts to resolve Egyptian and Israeli differences on the Palestinian problem, the sources said.

Although Mr. Atherton was to pay only what was called a courtesy call on King Hussein, the sources said he would, however, brief him on progress toward resuming the negotiations.

The United States, Egypt and Israel have expressed hope that Jordan will join the peace talks, a move that could help resolve the future of the Palestinians.

Both Egypt and Israel seek Jordanian involvement in governing the Palestinians.

Mr. Atherton was to return to Israel Sunday when the Cabinet is likely to decide to send Defense Minister Ezer Weizman to Cairo to resume military talks.

The source said Gen. Weizman was planning to leave for Egypt Sunday or Monday.

In Cairo, Foreign Minister Mohammed Ibrahim Kamel said that the Egyptian peace initiative was still alive.

Israeli Proposals
Israel has made some proposals to President Carter's wording of the formula to resolve the Palestinian issue, and the sources said Mr. Atherton will "try it out" on the Egyptians and see what happens when he goes to Cairo.

They said that Mr. Atherton was optimistic that he could get agreement between Egypt and Israel on the issue.

The United States is trying to find the right wording to resolve differences between Egypt's demand for self-determination for the Palestinians and Israel's offer of self-rule for them. Israel equates self-determination with eventual statehood for the Palestinians, which it opposes, vehemently.

The compromise formula contains the wording "legitimate rights" for the Palestinians and solving their problem "in all its aspects." Israel objects to both phrases on the grounds that they are too far-reaching.

As for the military talks, Prime Minister Menachem Begin met with Gen. Weizman and a top general to work out a negotiating position.

New Talks Expected
The negotiations, which snagged Jan. 13 after only several sessions on the issue of Israeli settlements in the northeastern Sinai, were expected to reconvene in Cairo Monday or Tuesday, according to Israeli newspaper reports.

The talks are the remaining link in face-to-face contacts between Egypt and Israel since the sudden breakdown of the political round of negotiations in Jerusalem on Jan. 18.

Talks Reported Under Way for Baron's Release

PARIS, Jan. 27 (UPI).—Police today continued to search for kidnapped Baron Edouard-Jean Empain but said that active negotiations had begun between the kidnappers and an associate of the 40-year-old industrialist. The negotiations were said to be going on in a country bordering France. The associate was believed to be Albert Buchalet, 66, Baron Empain's chief aide.

Police said that they doubted reports from family sources that the kidnappers had demanded a ransom of 100 million francs (\$20 million) but said that they believed that the ransom demand would set a record in France.

The highest ransom in France to date was 20 million francs, paid for the release of 9-year-old Christopher Clivieux, a drug manufacturer's son who was kidnapped in 1975 and released unharmed.

Family sources said that the kidnappers had provided three pieces of evidence that they were holding Baron Empain, including a letter written and signed by him. The letter was found in a baggage locker at the Gare de Lyon in Paris, after the kidnappers had telephoned instructions.

THE WEATHER—PARIS: Saturday, in'd. p. 3-7 (56-64). Sunday, rain. Temp. 3-9 (45-50). LONDON: Saturday, rain. Temp. 3-9 (45-50). Sunday, similar. CHANNELS: Rough. Saturday, sunny. Temp. 1-13 (34-55). U.S. COAST: Saturday, cloudy. Temp. -2-4 (28-39).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

29,538



GALAHAD IN GALOSHES—A chivalrous Chicagoan carries a woman friend through the snows of the South Side after a violent blizzard paralyzed the entire Midwest and shut down the city's O'Hare airport. Story Page 3.

Union Leader Apparently Missing

Tunis Calm After Labor Rioting That Killed 40

TUNIS, Jan. 27—Soldiers and police occupied the headquarters of Tunisia's main labor union today as calm returned after a day of rioting that left 40 dead and 325 injured, the interior ministry announced.

Official sources announced the deaths, which included deaths on both sides. There was also violence in four other major Tunisian cities, Sousse, Gafsa, Sfax and Kairouan.

Most of the deaths were in Tunis, however. Premier Hedi Nouria said today that the incidents would not lead his government to modify its policies, Reuters reported.

He went to fix the labor union government on our government, but more than our government will be one which opens up politically and daily," he said. "But we must be asked to allow the street to be master of Tunisian politics."

Paratroopers carrying sub-machine guns patrolled the streets of Tunis and garbage collectors cleared sidewalks of broken glass left from violent demonstrations that erupted yesterday during a 24-hour general strike.

There was no official word on the fate of Habib Achour, whose general Union of Tunisian Workers sponsored the strike as a last resort in a series of anti-government agitators. But one said they had made new arrests.

A 6 p.m. to 5 a.m. curfew was lifted. But many shops and cafes with large plate-glass windows remained closed, their

owners apparently fearing a new outbreak of street clashes. The government said demonstrators had fired on security forces and pelted them with stones and sticks in running clashes yesterday. Several stores and shops—along with an office of the ruling Neo-Destour party—were sacked.

The violence capped a string of strikes and protests that, since they began last fall, have evolved from a demand for higher wages into a direct challenge to the government of President Habib Bourguiba.

It is the first serious challenge to 22 years of rule by President Bourguiba, who led this North African country of 8 million to independence from France in 1956.

The ailing President, 73, has a form of arteriosclerosis that has severely crippled his ability to conduct government business.

His constitutional and hand-picked successor is Mr. Nouria. But the government chief lacks the popular following that has made Mr. Bourguiba the country's unquestioned leader for so long.

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Tighter Safeguards Sought

Diplomatic Fallout Is Growing Over Lost Soviet A-Satellite

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (WP).—Diplomatic fallout from the breakup of the Soviet nuclear-powered space satellite over Canada's may parallel the radioactive fallout, U.S. specialists said yesterday.

Even before the Canadian report that "extremely dangerous" nuclear debris appears to have landed on its territory, senior administration officials said that "there is bound to be agitation" from many nations for tighter safety standards.

There are also signs of tougher international demands to bar nuclear power devices from space. Some nations also are protesting that they were not forewarned of the Soviet satellite malfunction.

Sweden expressed "regret" to this Soviet Embassy in Stockholm about the lack of warning, the Swedish Foreign Ministry confirmed.

U.S. Praise
There was a morning-after reaction by the Carter administration to the episode in which it commended "the very cooperative fashion" in which the Soviet Union replied to questions about the satellite before it broke up.

The State Department said: "We are considering several possible initiatives as a result of this incident." One includes the possibility of expanding agreement with the Soviet Union, such as the 1967 outer space treaty, press officer Jit Schuler said.

The treaty makes nations liable for damages caused by space ob-

jects that they launch. It can be invoked by Canada against the Soviet Union.

Considerable ferment is now expected inside the United Nations Outer Space Committee on the adequacy of this treaty.

In Japan, a leading anti-nuclear bomb organization sent a protest to Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev demanding the immediate withdrawal of all its nuclear-powered satellites from space.

West German Comment

A prominent West German newspaper, the Frankfurt Allgemeine Zeitung, in contrast to the Carter administration's commendation of the Soviet Union for cooperation, charged that the Soviet Union "acted irresponsibly" in failing to issue its own warning that it had "lost control of the satellite."

Carter administration officials, however, generally have taken the opposite tack, recognizing the sensitivity they share with the Soviet Union about what are highly secret "spy" satellites.

Neither the United States nor the Soviet Union discusses the military reconnaissance satellites in public. And yet they are the foundation for all nuclear strategic arms limitation negotiations to detect nuclear weaponry.

As a result, many U.S. specialists were skeptical that the Soviet Union would provide any information about its out-of-control space satellite when President Carter's national security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, on Jan. 12, first raised the issue with Soviet Ambassador Anatoli Dobrynin.

Fearful Harsh Comment

"Frankly, I thought they were likely to tell us to go to hell," an administration spokesman said. From a Soviet standpoint, it could have been feared that the United States was embarking on a damaging propaganda campaign to tell the world that a Soviet spacecraft, containing a nuclear threat had run amok.

Instead, it was said, Mr. Brzezinski was able to convince Mr. Dobrynin that the United States genuinely "was seeking information" to minimize a global hazard and "was not unduly concerned" for PR "public relations" purposes.

After Mr. Brzezinski's initial inquiry to Mr. Dobrynin, the Soviet Union replied with unusual swiftness, but without adequate detail, on Jan. 13. A further inquiry on Jan. 17 brought "more complete answers" on Jan. 19. "They didn't give us a tremendous amount of information," an administration source said, but "we didn't ask for a lot."

Communists Said To Offer Fortune For Bonn Plane

BOONN, Jan. 27 (UPI).—Communist secret services have offered up to 15 million Deutschmarks (\$7.1 million) to any West German Air Force pilot flying a U.S.-designed Starfighter jet to the East, the former chief of West Germany's military counterintelligence service said in an interview released today.

Former Brig. Gen. Paul Scherer told Welt am Sonntag, a newspaper, that the Communists were not as interested in the aircraft itself as in its sophisticated radar and photographic equipment, which permits the taking of pictures showing all details of enemy troop movements at a distance of up to 62.5 miles.

Gen. Scherer's statement was not surprising, West German security officials estimate there are between 8,000 and 10,000 East German spies operating in West Germany. Gen. Scherer said that about 1,500 Communist agents are exclusively spying on military installations and that the Communist bloc has placed so-called "silent agents" in the army, air force and navy. "These silent agents can communicate by radio to commit sabotage on X-day," he said. "There are not very many of them, but they are dangerous."

U.S. Begins Offices For Staff in Geneva

GENEVA, Jan. 27 (UPI).—A ground-breaking ceremony was held today for a new U.S. mission to the United Nations European office and the international organizations.

The buildings will cost 18.4 million Swiss francs (\$8.3 million). Set in a 5.7-acre park, the complex will consist of an 8-story main building and a 2-story wing. It will provide offices for approximately 100 permanent U.S. mission staff members.

Butler of Ex-MP Is Charged in U.K. Murder Mystery

HADDINGTON, Scotland, Jan. 27 (UPI).—Two men were charged with murder today in the bizarre case involving five bodies scattered widely over Scotland.

Archibald Hall, 53, butler to former member of Parliament Walter Scott-Elliott, was charged with murdering his employer and another man, David Wright, Michael Elliot, 39, also was charged with murdering Mr. Scott-Elliott.

The investigation began Christmas Day with the discovery of a woman's body in a stream south of Edinburgh. She was Mary Coggie, the common-law wife of Donald Hall, 38, the butler's brother.

Hall's body turned up Jan. 16, in a car trunk two days after he had been released from prison. Two days later the police found Mr. Scott-Elliott, 82, in a shallow grave. Two more bodies turned up on successive days—Mr. Wright, 39, and Mr. Scott-Elliott's second wife, Dorothy.

The Scott-Elliotts disappeared from their London home Dec. 13. When the police entered the apartment they found that jewelry, cash and antiques had been stolen.



WELL DONE—President Carter pats Gen. Daniel James, 57, on the arm as the highest-ranking black officer in U.S. history visited the White House before retiring. The President praised the general, who served 36 years, for making the U.S. proud.

2 U.S. Congressmen Report on Trip

Sudan-Egypt Vow to Arm Somalia Disclosed

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (WP).—Egypt and the Sudan have pledged substantial military assistance, including troops, to help defend Somalia if Ethiopia invades it, two U.S. congressmen said yesterday.

Rep. Don Bonker, D-Wash., and Rep. Paul Tsongas, D-Mass., met with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat last month during a five-nation tour of northeastern Africa. They told President Carter yesterday that Mr. Sadat said that he had already sent \$30 million in arms aid to Somalia and had promised an armored brigade in the event of an invasion. Mr.

Sadat said that the Sudan has also promised to send a brigade, making the total commitment for the two countries from 4,000 to 5,000 troops.

Rep. Bonker and Rep. Tsongas urged Mr. Carter to adopt a more even-handed policy toward the Ethiopian-Somalia conflict and cautioned against regarding the crisis there solely in terms of the rivalry between the Soviet Union and the United States.

Referring to the huge buildup of Soviet arms in Ethiopia, the congressmen said that the "recent experience of Egypt, Sudan and Somalia suggests that in the end African nationalism is a more powerful political force than Communism in the African continent."

Stronger Ties Urged

Rep. Bonker and Rep. Tsongas, both members of the House International Relations Committee, warned against pushing Ethiopia into the position of having no place to turn except the Soviet Union, as they said Washington did to Cuba in the early 1960s. To prevent this, they urged a

strengthening of U.S.-Ethiopian relations, including sending a U.S. ambassador to fill a post that has been vacant for 17 months.

The congressmen's tour and their meeting with Mr. Carter underlined growing U.S. concern over the expanding Soviet and Cuban involvement in the region. The two congressmen had a rare meeting with Ethiopia's military leader, Lt. Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam, who told them that Ethiopia intended to remain non-aligned despite its turn toward the Soviet Union for military assistance.

The congressmen said that the United States should condemn the Somali incursion into Ethiopia's Ogaden region but also express concern over a possible Ethiopian invasion of Somalia. "Should the Ethiopians cross the border into northern Somalia, there will be regional warfare involving the Somalia, Ethiopia, Sudan and perhaps other Arab League states," they said. They visited Egypt, the Sudan, Ethiopia, Somalia and Kenya during their tour.

Strike Staged in W. Germany By Conscientious Objectors

BONN, Jan. 27 (UPI).—West German conscientious objectors walked off their noncombatant jobs today to protest what they allege are official attempts to militarize their jobs.

Early reports indicated that several thousands of the 24,000 conscientious objectors doing substitute noncombatant work took part in the strike action.

Organizers of the strike said they would announce complete results of the strike tomorrow in Dortmund, where about 8,000 objectors are expected to participate in a demonstration.

The basic law of West Germany guarantees the right of conscientious objection to "war service" involving the use of arms but says such objectors "may be required to render a substitute service."

Type of Work

Substitute service usually is in social work, in homes for the aged or crippled, in schools for retarded or crippled children, in hospitals or doing civilian ambulance work.

Objectors organized their strike to protest government proposals that they no longer be allowed to go home each night but be required to live in barracks or dormitories.

The objectors said they fear placing them in dormitories would be a first step toward creation of a paramilitary work force.

The strikers also protested a Dec. 15 Constitutional Court decision suspending the right of a conscientious objector to avoid military service simply by registering his objection on a postcard sent to his draft board.

The left wings of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's Social Democratic party and of Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher's Free Democratic party pushed the "postcard objection" rule through parliament last year. Until then, each objector had to undergo examination by a board which decided whether it thought he actually was a conscientious objector or merely trying to avoid military service.

Numbers Double

The "postcard objection" rule took effect on Aug. 1 of last year. The number of men registering conscientious objection immediately doubled.

Illinois Court Allows Display of Swastika

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 27 (UPI).—The Illinois Supreme Court "reluctantly" ruled today that the American Nazi party can display the swastika during marches in predominantly Jewish Skokie, saying it is up to the people of that Chicago suburb "to avoid the offensive symbol."

Justice William Clark dissented from the decision, which said that the swastika does not constitute "fighting words" nor is it so "offensive and peace-threatening to the public that its display can be enjoined."

Because the government failed to provide as many substitute service slots as there were objectors, conscientious objection increased an 18-year-old's chance of avoiding both military and substitute service.

Opposition Christian Democrats filed a suit to have the "postcard objection" law declared unconstitutional. The court's suspension of the law last month indicated it will overturn the law when it announces its final decision in March.

Parliament yesterday approved an increased budget that will allow the government to create more substitute service posts.

Mr. Caldwell, who has been studying for a doctorate in criminology, said that cowboy boots do not match the proper image of a lawman working in an urban area.

"I've never seen him in cowboy boots or a cowboy hat," a detective said. "They tried this once before, some years ago under another chief," said H.M. White, a detective. "He didn't want us to wear cowboy boots after some prisoner kicked him with cowboy boots."

Mr. White indicated that it

Robber in Alaska Has Plenty Of Money but No Place to Go

JUNEAU, Alaska, Jan. 27 (AP).—When news of the robbery at the National Bank of Alaska spread, people couldn't believe it. "He's either incredibly dumb or incredibly smart and knows some way to get out of this town that I don't," said Police Chief James Barkley.

Surrounded by water and glacial mountains, Alaska's capital is an old gold-mining town that now has 17,000 residents and about 50 miles of roads, none of which leads anywhere.

The only way out of Juneau is by boat or by air on one of the six commercial flights departing daily.

"A bank robbery? In Juneau, Alaska? You gotta be kidding me," said a woman standing on a street corner opposite the bank.

The robbery occurred yesterday, the FBI said, when a middle-aged man armed with a revolver gave a bank teller a handwritten note demanding money.

He stuffed the money into a

paper bag, retrieved his note and left the bank on foot, the FBI said. Bank officials said the FBI refused to say how much money was taken.

An FBI agent described the robber as a "white man about 5 feet 10 inches tall, weighing 160 pounds, with a dark complexion, wearing a dark suit and a dark tie."

The only other known bank robbery in Juneau history was in 1932 when a robber pointed a pistol at a local bank teller and told her to "give it up," then left the bank with \$3,000. He was shot in a pistol duel outside the bank with the cashier.

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As Berlinguer Pushes for Regime Role

Italy's Bishops Renew Anti-Marxism Stand

By Paul Holtmann

ROME, Jan. 27 (NTT).—Italy's Catholic hierarchy yesterday strongly reaffirmed its condemnation of Marxism and Communism, declaring that they had undergone "no substantial change, particularly on the ideological level."

The statement by the permanent council—or steering committee—of the Italian Bishops Conference, coming on the 11th day of the current government crisis, was considered tantamount to a church veto of the participation of Communists in the next Cabinet.

"The Communist party is demanding a role in what it says should be a 'national emergency government,' capable of coping with Italy's present grave problems, especially terrorism and other political violence, and an economic slump that is causing more unemployment, particularly among young people."

The secretary-general of the Communist party, Enrico Berlinguer, in an address to the party's Central Committee yesterday, forcefully restated the request for the inclusion of Communists in the government.

Mr. Berlinguer stressed the party's desire to collaborate with Catholics and with the Christian Democratic party, Italy's strongest political force. The Christian Democratic party has already rejected the Communist bid for sharing power.

The outgoing Premier, Giulio Andreotti, who is embarking on a "honeymoon" and to set up a new government, is seeking a

compromise with the Communists whereby he would again obtain their passive support, as his previous Cabinet had during the last 18 months, without having to give them ministerial posts.

Today's message by the standing group of the episcopate, representing and guiding Italy's 300 archbishops and bishops, in effect reinforced the Christian Democratic refusal of any deal with the Communist party that would make it a junior partner in government.

The 18-man permanent council

of the bishops recalled earlier warnings against Marxism and Communism. Actually, the statement was much more blunt than any pronouncement by the church hierarchy on Marxist ideology in practice in recent years.

Since the pontificate of Pope John XXIII, 1958-63, the church in Italy has taken a posture of detachment from Italian politics. The declaration issued today appeared to be a shift toward greater militancy, reminiscent of the days of Pope Pius XII, 1958-63.

At Opening of Parliament

South Africa President Sees 'Total Assault' From Outside

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 27 (Reuters).—A new Parliament expected to prove critical in South African history opened here today with a warning that the country is under "total assault" from the outside world.

President Nicolaas Diederichs also said in opening the session that South Africa was the victim of a "hypocritical and cynical... vendetta."

His speech before assembled ministers, MPs and ambassadors, contained no hint of any change of direction in South Africa's race policies which have aroused widespread condemnation.

After Mr. Diederichs' speech, opposition leader Colin Eglin gave notice of a motion of censure of the government which

will be debated for most of next week.

But with the opposition reduced to 30 of the 165 seats in the all-white of Assembly—the lower house—it has no chance of passing the National party's bill in 14 years of unbroken rule—many observers believe the government is ready both to tighten internal security and to further separate the races.

Mr. Diederichs, a former finance minister, said South Africa "continues to be the target of total onslaught being made on the political, economic, psychological, security and other fronts in an attempt to force to abandon its present system of government."

Gratifying Progress

He said the UN mandate arms embargo and "the intensified general international pressure on us" had forced South Africa to rely more on its own ingenuity and resources, and gratifying progress was being made in the direction.

In the last year, Communist-trained black guerrillas had caused a number of cases of violence as sabotage, he said, and continuing urban terrorism was likely. He now interference in South Africa's affairs was not confined to Communists, he said, but included "those countries of the West that have traditionally been counted among our friends."

He said: "Responsible countries are aligning themselves with the Communist countries and the radicals to fan the flames of a long-standing vendetta against South Africa."

"The hypocritical and cynical basis of this attack becomes obvious when one looks, on the one hand, at the readiness to the need for renewal in South Africa, which is evident from what the government is doing and planning to do, and on the other hand at the whitewashing by the community of nations of wrong and intolerable conditions in scores of countries in the world."

Wallace Role Cited in Nixon's Decision to Quit

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (AP).—Richard Nixon is quoted in a forthcoming book by David Frost as saying that he decided to resign the presidency only after Alabama Gov. George Wallace refused to use his influence to help rally congressional support for him.

Mr. Nixon said that his decision was made two weeks before he stepped down on Aug. 9, 1974, and followed Gov. Wallace's refusal to request to intervene with Rep. Walter E. Fauntroy, D-Ala., to vote against impeachment in the House Judiciary Committee.

Gov. Wallace's office yesterday confirmed the Nixon telephone call on July 23, 1974, and said that Gov. Wallace told Mr. Nixon it would be improper for him to approach Rep. Fauntroy, who was with the majority when the committee voted for impeachment.

Mr. Nixon said his chief of staff, Gen. Alexander Haig, "told me in the room as I was talking to Wallace and I said, 'Well, Al, there goes the presidency.'"

The 320-page book, scheduled for release Monday by William Morrow & Co., describes those events and includes 20 hours of interviews Mr. Frost had with Mr. Nixon.

E. Berlin Delays Talks With Bonn Minister

BERLIN, Jan. 27 (Reuters).—A meeting by the West German government's top political troubleshooter and senior East German officials has been postponed a second time at East Berlin's request, informed sources said.

The sources said yesterday that the two sides had agreed that Hans-Joerg Wismerscheid, minister of state in the Bonn Chancellery, should visit East Berlin this weekend. But they said the East Germans, who wanted to avoid any publicity, asked for the delay after news of the talks leaked to the West German press.

U.S. Says Russia Is 'Stonewalling' Belgrade Report

BELGRADE, Jan. 27 (UPI).—U.S. Ambassador Arthur Goldberg today accused the Soviet Union of "stonewalling" to delay negotiations on a final report for the Belgrade conference reviewing the Helsinki agreement.

Soviet delegate Yuri Voronov accused Mr. Goldberg of "fanaticism" and charged that the United States is trying to push its own agenda on human rights and away from the work of drafting a report.

Mr. Goldberg, in the sharpest exchange yet in the final phase of the 35-nation meeting, complained: "Thus far the drafting groups have, by and large, not been able to do meaningful drafting. I must regretfully attribute this to Soviet recalcitrance."

Leher, he said, "They have stonewalled."

The Soviet Union two weeks ago proposed a three-page draft report, with only a vague mention of human rights. Western and neutral countries immediately rejected the proposal, and the meeting deadlocked.

Meanwhile, Sweden, Norway and Papua-New Guinea, announced today that they will make voluntary contributions, too, bringing the number of countries answering the appeal to 10.

Mr. Blanchard said that he was very pleased with the speed with which financial assistance has been offered since the ILO was "severely shaken by the departure of its biggest contributor." The United States paid 25 per cent of the organization's annual costs and had been expected to contribute \$4.3 million in 1978-79.

The countries making voluntary contributions are: Venezuela, Belgium, Cyprus, India, Luxembourg, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia and the three countries which announced their support today.

10. The voices of children.

(Another good reason to call home.)

An international call is the next best thing to being there.

At Legislators' Press Conference

Shcharansky Case Sparks U.S.-Soviet Debate

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (UPI).—A joint press conference of Soviet and U.S. legislators erupted into dispute yesterday over the case of Anatoli Shcharansky, the Jewish dissident arrested by Soviet authorities last year who has been accused by the Soviet press of having worked for the CIA.

His case has become a major issue between the two governments. President Carter has demanded that Mr. Shcharansky be tried on treason charges if he could not be released.

Usually such press conferences are used to highlight the efforts by the two sides to reach up differences, but the give and take over Mr. Shcharansky seemed to underscore the extreme sensitivity of the case.

Exchange Program
The 10-man delegation from the Supreme Soviet, the official legislature, has been in Washington for five days as part of an exchange program with Congress inaugurated in 1974.

The Supreme Soviet is believed to play an advisory role in framing Soviet legislation. Most of its members are selected by the Communist party for their achievements in other areas. The delegation included Georgi Arbatov, director of the USA Institute, and Georgi Zhukov, a commander for Pravda.

Caramanlis Sees Agreement in '78 On EEC Entry

BRUSSELS, Jan. 27 (AP).—Greek Premier Constantine Caramanlis said today that he believes that negotiations for Greece's entry into the European Common Market will be completed by the end of this year.

Roy Jenkins, the president of the European Commission, the European Economic Community's executive, indicated that it is possible that the major problems involved in Greece's accession will be solved by the end of the year.

Mr. Jenkins, the president of the European Commission, the European Economic Community's executive, indicated that it is possible that the major problems involved in Greece's accession will be solved by the end of the year.

Mr. Jenkins did not comment directly on Mr. Caramanlis' statement but said "it is possible that we will break the back of the negotiations by the end of the year."

"We can see the negotiations moving forward with a good momentum," Mr. Jenkins said.

U.S. Cancer Institute Starts Case Study of Laetrile Users

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP).—The National Cancer Institute formally began its search yesterday for case histories of cancer patients who believe laetrile helped them.

The institute, which in the past has branded laetrile as useless in treating cancer, wants to examine the records of 200 to 300 persons before deciding whether to seek a clinical test of laetrile on humans.

"It's hard for me to believe that 50,000 to 100,000 Americans are all wrong. That's my personal opinion," said Dr. Guy Newell, deputy director of the institute.

Laetrile proponents say at least that many cancer patients are healthy, a cyanide-containing compound made from apricot kernels and other plants. The Food and Drug Administration bans interstate shipments of laetrile and contends it is worthless and possibly harmful.

But 14 states have legalized laetrile, and, last month, a federal judge in Oklahoma ruled that the FDA could not interfere with patients receiving laetrile.

Dr. Newell said the institute will be looking only for evidence of reduced tumors, not for any pain-killing effect or sense of well-being that laetrile's backers say it can cause.

He admitted that public and political pressures, as well as scientific interests, have prompted the institute's study, which is expected to take six months.

Dr. Charles Moertel, director of the Mayo Clinic's cancer research, said in the New England Journal of Medicine that the case-review study was "doomed to failure."

Dr. Moertel said only "a slightly controlled clinical trial performed in competent hands" will answer the unresolved questions about laetrile.

Lisbon Cabinet Eyes Austerity
LISBON, Jan. 27 (Reuters).—Portugal's new left-center government headed by Socialist Premier Mario Soares today began drawing up a tough new economic austerity program for submission to parliament next week.

The 18-member cabinet, which includes three conservatives, will be sworn in by President Antonio Ramalho Eanes on Monday.



Anatoli Shcharansky

Participants said later that, in addition to the public dispute, the private meetings have also been sharp. Wednesday, the head of the Soviet group met for an hour with Mr. Carter and the talks were reportedly tough on questions dealing with Soviet military involvement in the Horn of Africa.

At the press conference, the Russians were asked about Mr. Shcharansky. Boris Ponomarev, head of the delegation, who also is a national Communist party secretary and a nonvoting candidate member of the Politburo, responded sharply that "this is the internal business of the Soviet Union."

Not Accepted Practice
Mr. Ponomarev said that under international practice as well as the 1975 Helsinki East-West accord, "it is no appropriate practice to allow interference in the internal affairs" of other countries.

He added that Mr. Shcharansky has been "brought to court for serious offenses, and would be permitted a lawyer, and there would be a verdict on all aspects of the case."

Sen. Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., said that "the U.S. interest in persons like Shcharansky, charged with

a crime or disadvantaged because they want to emigrate, is a matter deeply vexing to our country."

He noted that his Soviet colleagues do not agree, and he added that "this is not a case for war but for discussion."

"We ask that you listen to us," he said. "These questions are deeply interesting and deeply moral for us. This is a fact of life and we ask you to understand and take it back to the Soviet Union."

'Violation of Procedure'
Leonid Zamyatin, general director of Tass and the Soviet Union's official spokesman, told Sen. Javits, "Your statement at the time when there is an investigation of a crime constitutes a violation of court procedure that is not permissible in your country as well as ours."

He said that he wanted to correct something on "namely that Mr. Shcharansky was 'being brought to trial not because of his desire to emigrate but because of crimes against the state.'"

Mr. Ponomarev said that "tens of thousands of people who wanted to emigrate have done so," and that members of Congress were provided figures. He said that Sen. Javits knew the statistics and, as a result, "this is not an objective way to raise these problems."

Mr. Ponomarev said that Mr. Shcharansky's case with "the problem of defense and that is not the correct way."

Sen. Javits said, "I have no desire, in any way, to mar the warmth and hospitality of our meeting, which is real and I share it. I just want to be sure they understand our position."

Dissident Arrest Reported
MOSCOW, Jan. 27 (UPI).—Soviet KGB secret police have reportedly arrested a member of the Georgian branch of the unofficial group monitoring Soviet compliance with the Helsinki accords.

Dissident sources said that Viktor Rikhsievskiy, 35, an art collector, was being held in Tbilisi. They expected that he would be accused of anti-Soviet activity.

Chicago Subway Crash
CHICAGO, Jan. 27 (Reuters).—About 150 persons were injured when two packed subway commuter trains collided during the evening rush hour here last night. Most of the injuries were minor, police said. No deaths were reported.

Ability to Fight '1 1/2 Wars'
The Pentagon chief's 5-year plan calls for quick-strike force

Pentagon Chief's 5-Year Plan Calls for Quick-Strike Force

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (UPI).—Defense Secretary Harold Brown has just sent the military services chiefs a plan directing them to structure their forces to stop a Soviet blitzkrieg in Europe and put out a brushfire war in the Middle East, for example.

Mr. Brown's guidance for the five-year period 1980 through 1984 shows a heavy European orientation but warns the chiefs that conflicts in the Gulf "could soften the grip" of the alliance "as surely" as Soviet superiority along the NATO front.

He orders the services to reshape their forces in a number of ways, including forming a quick-strike team of Army and

Marine divisions for responding to sudden conflicts.

Such a role for the Marines would mark their most significant mission in Europe since World War I.

Policy Directions
Mr. Brown's guidance documents, some of which were obtained by The Washington Post, disclose these other directions in military policy:

• The Army is to proceed with its plans to deploy to Europe improved nuclear warheads—presumably the enhanced-radiation warhead called the neutron bomb—and to develop a longer-range Pershing missile.

• The Air Force is directed to modify its newest B-52 bombers for the dual role of firing cruise missiles or being able to penetrate enemy defenses to drop nuclear bombs.

• The Navy is to build three Trident missile-carrying submarines every two years and start putting Polaris submarines in mothballs soon.

In justifying an all-service effort to strengthen NATO forces, Mr. Brown told military leaders: "We face an immensely strong and growing military power to the east."

"Our near-term objective is to assure that NATO could not be overwhelmed by the blitzkrieg war, and we will invest and spend our resources preferentially to that end."

"When that assurance is reasonably in hand," Mr. Brown continued in a "consolidated guidance" overview document, "we will turn our attention to what additional capability, if any, NATO might need to be able to fight for at least as long as the Warsaw Pact."

Mideast Contingencies
However, Mr. Brown said, "Events in the Gulf could soften the glue that binds the alliance as surely as could an imbalance of military force across the inter-German border. But we are as yet unsure of the utility of U.S. military power in Gulf contingencies" and are studying the question.

A Soviet thrust against NATO, Mr. Brown's documents indicate, would constitute a full war and a flare-up in the Mideast "a half war." He directed the services to prepare to fight 1 1/2 wars at once.

To fight a "half war," Mr. Brown ordered a new outfit to be organized consisting of a division of Marines with plus two reinforced Army divisions.

This quick-strike force "should be structured, manned and equipped for contingencies that could precede a major war in Europe."

Courier Takes Day Off—With \$1 Million.
LOS ANGELES, Jan. 27 (AP).—A messenger who took the afternoon off while carrying almost \$1 million in securities, triggering a police search, showed up for work yesterday and was fired.

Arthur Richardson, 41, picked up the securities at a mortgage company on Tuesday. Then he took the day off. An all-points bulletin was issued by police. "Apparently he didn't feel like working," police said.



FOR DEAR LIFE—A number of pedestrians in Toronto form a chain and anchor themselves to a bus stop as winds of up to 60 mph hit central Canada and the United States.

Thousands Still Stranded

At Least 70 Dead in U.S. Blizzard, Floods

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (AP).—Millions of Americans began to plan up after storms that killed at least 70 persons, but more snow threatened parts of the upper Midwest, where thousands of travelers remained stranded.

Extreme winds and freezing temperatures continued in the Midwest today after the storm that Ohio Gov. James Rhodes called "a killer blizzard looking for victims."

The Southeast was drenched

by rain, sleet and snow. Tornadoes touched down in Virginia and North Carolina.

Storm Deaths
Deaths attributed to the weather were reported as follows: 15 in Wisconsin, 10 in Illinois, 8 in Michigan, 7 in Indiana, 6 in Ohio, 4 in Kentucky, 3 in Alabama, 2 each in Illinois, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Alabama, Georgia, and North Dakota, and 1 each in South Dakota, Nebraska, Maine, Virginia, and Minnesota.

President Carter today declared that a state of emergency existed in Ohio and ordered units of the Fifth Army into the state to help rescue motorists and restore electrical power to thousands of homes.

In Michigan, the National Guard was mobilized and Gov. William Milliken declared a state

of emergency so the state could apply for federal aid. The storm caused 12-foot drifts and cut power to 180,000 Michigan homes.

More than 5,700 motorists had been rescued from vehicles in Ohio, and officials said that more than 2,000 remained stranded.

Indiana was virtually shut down. Schools, factories and roads were closed after Indianapolis got 17 inches of snow.

Sixty persons were rescued early today after being stranded for more than 12 hours aboard an Amtrak passenger train that was stopped by a drift and froze to its rails outside Roanoke, Va.

The warmer weather yesterday in some parts of the East created flooding as last week's snow melted.

Flooding in West Virginia forced the evacuation of at least 3,000 people from three towns. Creeks and rivers were over their banks or near flood stage today also in North Carolina, Virginia, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Vermont and Massachusetts.

Pennsylvania reported flooding along the Monongahela River in the southwest and along the Susquehanna to the east. The Susquehanna rose to the first story of buildings in Wilkes-Barre.

Manila Backs Revival Of Political Parties
MANILA, Jan. 27 (UPI).—The administration of Ferdinand Marcos today approved a new election code providing for the revival of political parties in the April 2 elections for an interim National Assembly.

The code provides for the election of a total of 192 members to the interim assembly. The move lifts the ban on political parties imposed when martial law was proclaimed in the Philippines in September, 1972. It is unknown, however, whether the opposition Liberal party would formally enter candidates for the April polls.

Agency Suspects Use of Stolen Uranium
The five-page memorandum, dated Sept. 4, 1974, did not discuss when or where the CIA thought Israel might have obtained uranium in the mid-1960s from a government-sponsored nuclear facility at Apollon, Pa.

The estimate, however, showed that as early as 1974 the agency had come to the conclusion that Israel had stolen uranium and that this information had been shared with three members of the Atomic Energy Commission, the agency then responsible for most nuclear activities of the government.

Another allegation concerning Israel was made in April, last year by Paul Leventhal, a former staff member of the House Government Operations Committee, who charged that 200 tons of uranium ore had disappeared from a ship in 1968 and had almost certainly ended up in Israel. His assertion was supported by a high U.S. intelligence official.

'Widespread Suspensions'
The agency said in the memorandum that it did not expect the Israelis to provide confirmation of widespread suspicions of their capability, either by nuclear testing or by threats of use, short of a grave threat to the nation's existence.

Secretary Uncertain
The estimate added that while most countries sought to maintain the tightest possible security on such activities that "in practice, indications of such a program are virtually certain to reach the outside world."

The CIA said that a country with little expertise in the nuclear field and anxious for a token capability would be more likely to steal weapons than material that could be made into weapons.

In Testimony to House Panel

U.S. Aide Reports 900 Exposed To High Radiation in A-Tests

By Walter Pincus

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (WP).—A Department of Energy official told a House of Representatives subcommittee yesterday that at least 900 persons at atmospheric nuclear weapons tests in Nevada and the south Pacific from 1951 to 1962 received radiation exposure that exceeded then permissible levels.

In answer to questions by members of the House Subcommittee on Health and Environment, Dr. Donald Kerr, the Energy Department's acting assistant secretary for defense programs, said his agency presently has no plans to conduct follow-up medical examinations of the individuals involved.

His statement drew criticism from the committee chairman, Rep. Paul Rogers, D-Fla., who is directing the investigation into possible increased risk of leukemia and other cancers for soldiers who participated in nuclear weapons tests in the 1950s.

Rep. Tim Carter of Kentucky, the ranking Republican member of the subcommittee, asked Dr. Kerr about Banerby, a 1970 underground test run by the Energy Department's predecessor.

Banerby vented and sent radioactive fallout 20,000 feet in the air. The fallout drifted over a nearby tent city from which 900 test-site employees had to be evacuated. Eighty-six of them were examined for higher than normal radiation levels.

Three persons involved in the accident have died of leukemia. Two widows are suing the government.

Mr. Carter asked the department officials whether the fallout had caused the leukemia. The response was that expert witnesses from the department will testify at the lawsuit that the radiation that day did not.

Carter Requests \$50 Billion Roads, Transit
WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (UPI).—President Carter asked Congress yesterday to authorize \$50 billion in highway and transit funds during the next five years for completion of the interstate system and simplification of the complex system of transportation grants, the Los Angeles Times reported.

In a message accompanying the proposed legislation, Mr. Carter said that his first priority for the interstate highway system is to "complete the essential gaps" in the 42,000-mile network.

An estimated 10 percent of the system—about 4,200 miles of highway—is unfinished, and about half of that total has yet to be started. Much of the mileage consists of links between major systems that are unfinished for a variety of reasons, including financing problems.

Under Mr. Carter's plan, the federal government would pay 80 percent of the cost not only of links in the interstate system also but of substitute segments built as a result of revisions in plans.

The present law limits the aid for substitute segments to 70 percent, or to 80 percent if the segments are devoted to mass transportation.

Manila Backs Revival Of Political Parties
MANILA, Jan. 27 (UPI).—The administration of Ferdinand Marcos today approved a new election code providing for the revival of political parties in the April 2 elections for an interim National Assembly.

The code provides for the election of a total of 192 members to the interim assembly. The move lifts the ban on political parties imposed when martial law was proclaimed in the Philippines in September, 1972. It is unknown, however, whether the opposition Liberal party would formally enter candidates for the April polls.

Agency Suspects Use of Stolen Uranium
The five-page memorandum, dated Sept. 4, 1974, did not discuss when or where the CIA thought Israel might have obtained uranium in the mid-1960s from a government-sponsored nuclear facility at Apollon, Pa.

The estimate, however, showed that as early as 1974 the agency had come to the conclusion that Israel had stolen uranium and that this information had been shared with three members of the Atomic Energy Commission, the agency then responsible for most nuclear activities of the government.

Another allegation concerning Israel was made in April, last year by Paul Leventhal, a former staff member of the House Government Operations Committee, who charged that 200 tons of uranium ore had disappeared from a ship in 1968 and had almost certainly ended up in Israel. His assertion was supported by a high U.S. intelligence official.

'Widespread Suspensions'
The agency said in the memorandum that it did not expect the Israelis to provide confirmation of widespread suspicions of their capability, either by nuclear testing or by threats of use, short of a grave threat to the nation's existence.

Secretary Uncertain
The estimate added that while most countries sought to maintain the tightest possible security on such activities that "in practice, indications of such a program are virtually certain to reach the outside world."

The CIA said that a country with little expertise in the nuclear field and anxious for a token capability would be more likely to steal weapons than material that could be made into weapons.

Division on Japan
While making rather firm predictions about the nuclear program of many nations in the world, the report showed a division of opinion within the intelligence community about Japan.

The report said that the director of central intelligence, the Department of State, the Defense Intelligence Agency and Army intelligence believed Japan would not embark on a program of nuclear weapons development in the absence of a major shift in great power relationships that presented Japan with a clear threat.

The intelligence officials in the Air Force and Navy, however, were said to "see a strong chance that Japan's leaders will conclude that they must have nuclear weapons if they are to achieve their national objectives in the developing Asian power balance. Such a decision could come in the early 1980s."

The Navy and Air Force intelligence officials said they believed that such a development program could come sooner "if there is any further proliferation of nuclear weapons, or global permissiveness regarding such activity."

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Seoul Payoff Figure Is Said to Name 15-18 U.S. Lawmakers

By Richard Halloran

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (NYT).—Thomson Park, the alleged Korean political agent being questioned in Seoul, has given evidence that 15 to 18 current members of Congress may have violated ethical standards, a senior official of the Justice Department reported yesterday. Benjamin Civiletti, the acting deputy attorney general, also told freshmen Democrats in the House that he expected four more indictments of former congressmen before March 1.

In addition, according to those attending the briefing, Mr. Civiletti said that about \$1 million was given to U.S. officials, primarily members of Congress, between 1968 and 1976. Such an amount would be 25 percent higher than previously reported.

Mr. Civiletti, who recently returned from the questioning of Mr. Park in Seoul, informed the Democrats that his staff was trying to determine whether the Justice Department under former Attorney General John Mitchell covered up the allegedly illegal South Korean lobbying in 1972.

Mr. Civiletti's briefing was closed to the press, but the re-

presentatives attending were told that they were free to say what they pleased to newsmen afterward. Rep. Allen B. Artel of Pennsylvania and Rep. Leon Panetta of California were among those who disclosed details of the meeting.

On the numbers of current congressmen implicated by Mr. Park, the deputy special counsel to the House Ethics Committee, Peter White, said later that "we are looking into at least that number." He declined further comment.

Rep. Artel said Mr. Civiletti reported that the 15 to 18 members had received significant contributions of money that were possibly ethical violations. But Mr. Civiletti said that no indictments would be sought in such cases because the statute of limitations had run out.

The report yesterday appeared to shift the focus from former to current members of Congress and drew the distinction between those facing indictment for alleged criminal conduct and those who may be charged with improper but not illegal behavior.

The 15 to 18 current members implicated by Mr. Park do not include other members who might

be implicated by other witnesses, such as former Ambassador Kim Dong Jo or Hanchu Kim, a naturalized U.S. citizen who has been indicted for alleged bribery and conspiracy.

Envelopes With Cash

Mr. Civiletti, according to Rep. Artel, said the Justice Department has factual evidence of four incidents in which Ambassador Kim stuffed envelopes with cash and went to Capitol Hill. But Mr. Civiletti did not indicate whether those envelopes were actually delivered or received.

In addition, Mr. Civiletti was said to have reported that 15 to 20 former officials, including congressmen, may have been guilty of ethical violations, as suggested in the indictments against Mr. Park and former Rep. Richard Hanna, D-Calif. House Ethics

Committee sources have said that the committee probably will not inquire into former congressmen because it would be difficult to discipline them.

In his discussion of House members who possibly are guilty of ethical violations and of the four forthcoming indictments, Mr. Civiletti did not mention names. He said that Mr. Park had been questioned on his relationships with more than 100 congressmen—about 60 of whom are still in Congress and 40 former members. Those implicated, he said, included both Democrats and Republicans.

Mr. Civiletti reported, however, that Mr. Hanna was scheduled to go on trial on March 20 and that Mr. Park was expected to come to the United States then as a witness. Mr. Park has been promised im-

munity in return for his truthful testimony.

The Justice Department official suggested that once Mr. Park's testimony had been given in court, the South Korean government might change its position and permit Mr. Park and former Ambassador Kim to give testimony to the House Ethics Committee. He did not say why he thought that was possible.

The South Korean government so far has been adamant in its refusal to allow Mr. Park, Ambassador Kim, or any other Korean citizen under its control to appear before the ethics committee. A resolution introduced by Rep. Artel on Monday insists that the South Korean government cooperate with the committee or risk losing U.S. military aid.



FAMILY CROWD—Mrs. Lucia Rosciani, 44, and her husband—who must be one of the most prolific couples in Italy—display part of their lifetime's work: their 17 children. They also claim three children who died after birth and 10 miscarriages.

Bribery Scandal Believed to Be Focus

Criminal Probe of Rep. Flood Is Said to Widen

By Robert Rawitch

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 27.—Rep. Daniel Flood, D-Pa., already the subject of criminal investigations in Philadelphia and Washington, has become the target of an FBI inquiry here as well, it was learned yesterday.

The exact focus of the investigation here could not be determined, but it was believed to be linked to a bribery scandal involving the now-defunct West Coast Trade Schools of Los Angeles.

Seven persons, including the former president of the chain of vocational schools and Rep. Flood's former administrative aide, have been indicted and convicted within the last year in connection with the trade school scandal.

Rep. Flood, along with Rep. Joshua Eilberg, D-Pa., were at the center of a recent controversy surrounding the matter by President Carter of U.S. Attorney David Marshall, a Republican, after Rep. Eilberg contacted the President in an effort to hasten Mr. Marshall's ouster.

Mr. Marshall has charged that Rep. Eilberg's efforts to have him removed as Philadelphia's fed-



Rep. Daniel Flood

eral prosecutor were aimed at blocking continuing investigations of Rep. Eilberg and Rep. Flood.

Neither the FBI nor the U.S. Attorney's Office would confirm or deny the Flood investigation

here, but informed sources have said that the case is expected to go to a federal grand jury for possible indictment "in the near future."

Speculation on possible charges against Rep. Flood centered on bribery, perjury or obstruction of justice, the areas of responsibility assigned to the FBI section in charge of the case here.

It is known that the investigation of Rep. Flood picked up impetus last month when his former aide, Stephen Ekin, began cooperating with officials of the Justice Department's Public Integrity Section in Washington.

Conviction on Ethics

Ekin was convicted of soliciting and receiving an estimated \$24,000 in bribes from the West Coast Trade Schools, which had sought the aid of Rep. Flood in obtaining accreditation in 1972.

Accreditation was critical because without it most federal funding—which essentially supported the schools—would have been cut off.

Rep. Flood was chairman of a House subcommittee on appropriations that supervised the U.S. Office of Education, and was believed to have great influence with that agency.

U.S. District Judge Albert Stephens sentenced Ekin on Jan. 9 to three years in prison, but stayed execution of the sentence until March 10 because of Ekin's current cooperation with federal authorities. The judge also stated he might consider reducing Ekin's sentence if his cooperation continued.

Impression of Office

During the trial last year of Ekin and his wife, Patricia Ekin, who was also convicted and sentenced to a year in prison, William Peters, former head of the West Coast Trade Schools, testified that he was always under the impression that the money he paid to expedite accreditation of the trade schools ultimately would be received by Rep. Flood.

Mr. Peters emphasized that he never paid any money directly to Rep. Flood and had very little personal contact with the 32-year-old veteran of the House.

Mr. Peters said he dealt almost exclusively with Ekin and David Fleming, a Washington lobbyist.

Reporting Period Is 60 Days

Rules Issued for U.S.-Subsidized Abortions

By Martin Iolchin

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (NYT).—The federal government will help finance abortions for impoverished women who are victims of rape or incest provided they or "anyone" else reports the crime within 60 days to a law enforcement or public health agency, Joseph Califano Jr., the secretary of health, education and welfare, announced yesterday.

The new regulations, which interpret legislation enacted last month after a five-month stale-

mate between the House and Senate, were received more enthusiastically by those who supported federal financing of abortions for low-income women than by foes of the practice.

"We worked hard in the last six weeks not to write liberal or conservative policies, but policies that reflected the legislation," said Peter Libassi, general counsel of the department, who directed nine lawyers in writing the regulations. They will take effect in 11 days.

Three Exceptions

The legislation prohibits the use of federal funds for abortions for low-income women, with three exceptions: abortions when a mother's life would be endangered or when severe and long-lasting physical damage, in the judgment of two physicians, would result from her giving birth, and for such "medical procedures" that are considered necessary for the victims of rape or incest, provided the crime was reported "promptly."

The legislation gave Mr. Califano sway in determining what constituted "prompt" reporting of rape or incest, who was required to do the reporting, and the meaning of the phrase "medical procedures."

Rep. Henry Hyde, R-Ill., the author of the ban on federal financing of abortions, said that Mr. Califano had been too liberal in allowing 60 days for the reporting of the crime.

Fraud Is Feared

"One of the reasons for the reporting requirement is to eliminate fraud," Mr. Hyde said. "Therefore, I would have preferred a report no later than seven days."

Prague Frees Newsmen

BONN, Jan. 27 (AP).—Czechoslovakia today released Werner Giesemann, 58, a West German journalist, sentenced to 10 years in jail in 1974 for alleged espionage, the Foreign Ministry said.

after the incidence of rape or incest.

However, Sen. Edward Brooke, R-Mass., who opposed the ban, said that the regulations were consistent with the intent of Congress. "The regulations give the nation a more reasonable and more humane national policy on abortion than we had last year," Sen. Brooke said. "I commend the secretary for issuing his regulations promptly as required by Congress."

Strikers Urge Nicaraguan Chief to Quit

MANAGUA, Jan. 27 (AP).—Nicaragua entered the fifth day of a nationwide general strike today in a climate of political tension created by opposition demands that President Anastasio Somoza resign.

The national strike committee claimed that the strike was 80-percent effective yesterday and was gaining support today from business and labor organizations.

The ruling Liberal party rejected resignation demands and said that it and the National Guard stood behind Mr. Somoza.

The strike began Monday to protest the slaying of Pedro Joaquín Chamorro, publisher of the *La Prensa* and a critic of Mr. Somoza's dictatorial regime.

Mr. Chamorro was shot to death in an ambush Jan. 10.

Resignation Call

The protest grew into a direct confrontation with the government when the Democratic Liberation Union, an unofficial political coalition founded by Mr. Chamorro, called for Mr. Somoza's resignation and an emergency session of the National Legislature to choose a successor.

The opposition Conservative party, several unofficial political parties and the country's major labor organizations backed the resignation demand.

The strike has been nonviolent so far.

Mr. Somoza's press office reported yesterday that the President had convoked a permanent session of his Cabinet "to take the necessary and pertinent measures until the strike ends."

Five men have been formally charged with the murder of Mr. Chamorro.

Four of them—Silvio Pená Rivas, Silvio Vega Zúñiga, Harold Cedeño Aguirre and Domingo Acevedo Chavarría—are in jail in Managua. The fifth, Pedro Ramos, a Cuban-born American, is in Miami. Mr. Pená Rivas has testified that prominent political figures in the Somoza government financed and ordered the slaying of Mr. Chamorro.

Wildlife Fund Spent \$30 Million

MORGES, Switzerland, Jan. 27 (UPI).—The world wildlife fund said today it has spent more than \$30 million since its foundation in 1962 to protect plants and animals threatened by extinction.

The money, which came from private enterprises only, went to 1,847 projects in more than 120 countries, the organization said.

Priority was given to tigers, wolves, deer, whales, elephants, rhinoceroses, birds of prey, turtles and crocodiles, which are among the most seriously threatened species, it said.

Special efforts also were made to protect tropical rain forests, which, it said, are being destroyed at a rate of 49 acres a minute.

Police Quell Protest At Prison in Madrid

MADRID, Jan. 27 (AP).—Police battled more than 600 prisoners for hours yesterday with rubber bullets and smoke grenades before putting down a revolt at Madrid's Castiblanco Prison.

Police said six inmates were injured in the clashes and 70 of them were taken to a hospital outside the prison.

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CIA Estimates Dollar Value

Soviet Military Investment Said to Exceed U.S.

By Drew Middleton
NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (NYT).—A CIA study, released by the House Armed Services Committee, reports that from 1967 to last year the Soviet Union invested about 20 per cent more in dollar terms than the United States in its military forces.

The level of Soviet investment in strategic forces, including intercontinental ballistic missiles, submarine-launched ballistic missiles and bombers, defense and command and control systems was almost 2 1/2 times that of the United States for most of the period, according to the report. By last year the Soviet level was about three times that of the United States.

The agency estimated that 60 per cent of the dollar costs of the Soviet Union's military in-

vestments went for its ICBM force, compared with only 20 per cent in the United States.

Outlays for the U.S. bomber force, on the other hand, amounted to 40 per cent of the spending on strategic forces, compared to 2 per cent for Russia.

Rep. Henry Hyde, D-Ill., the committee chairman, released the CIA report, which was completed this month, with no comment beyond emphasis on the trends it disclosed, especially in research, development, testing and evaluation.

The agency, in an introduction to the report, said that the dollar figures for Soviet defense activities had been reached by identifying Soviet forces and their equipment and determining what they would cost in dollars. The CIA said that it had great confidence in the investment es-

timates because these were based on Soviet weapons characteristics and construction practices that could be fixed with reasonable accuracy through intelligence methods.

The conclusion drawn by some analysts, not mentioned with the CIA, is that steady Soviet spending, especially in research and development, gives the Russians a greater advantage than aggregate figures indicate.

The analysis, the agency said, should not be used alone to draw inferences about the relative military effectiveness or capabilities of U.S. and Soviet forces.

Such judgments, the agency said, must be based on data such as the size and technical characteristics of the forces, the geographical situations of the two countries, their allies, strategic doctrines and tactical concepts and command and control capabilities.

U.S. Outlays

Despite increases in current dollar terms during the period covered by the study, U.S. outlays in constant dollars declined continuously from the Vietnam peak of 1968 through 1976. They then grew slightly last year as increases in weapons purchases and in research and development offset a continuing U.S. decline in personnel costs.

The study found that in both countries ground forces took up the largest share of the expenditure for conventional forces. The estimated dollar costs of Soviet land forces rose sharply throughout the period while outlays for U.S. ground forces fell sharply after 1968, the Vietnam peak, but have grown since 1973.

In 1977 the Soviet level of activity for these forces, measured in dollar terms, was more than twice that of the United States, the report said.

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Saudi Development Turns Desert Bedouin Into Collectors of Autos as Well as Camels

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.
RIYADH—The romantic Bedouin of yesterday was mostly a figment of Western imagination: visions of Rudolph Valentino as "The Sheikh" and the exploits of Lawrence of Arabia in World War I.

In terms of martial spirit and religious fervor, however, the Bedouin reputation was deserved. Bedouins provided the muscle when King Saud conquered most of the Arabian Peninsula early in the century, and their support for the throne of Saudi Arabia is still its best insurance. But in reality the Bedouin life was a battle for survival.

Now the Bedouin have been caught in the huge changes brought by large oil revenues, development and the Saudi's emergence from centuries of isolation. "They are in a transitional state of transition," Abdullah Mansur, the Saudi director of antiquities, said. Tribal ties and traditions coexist with an industrial mentality.

A Bedouin said that he mourned the loss of religious fervor among the young generation. But he had traded his goat-hair tent for a canvas one, and he spends little time in the desert.

"The best of Bedouin traditions—pride, hospitality, bravery—were part of a subsistence-level way of life," Mr. Mansur said. "This content has disappeared, and the qualities are superfluous."

The change started long before the oil boom. King Saud began settling his warrior Bedouin into permanent camps as early as 1912, and had established 75 communities by 1927. The real change, however, was made in the 1930s, when the auto began replacing the camel. Today a new class has emerged. There is now a Bedouin family that does not have at least one automobile. The auto has changed Bedouin life in fundamental ways.

A trip into town no longer takes weeks. The Bedouin can work in the booming towns—often taking their children along to the classrooms—and return to their flock-tending families on weekends.

"The old Bedouin could not wander far from water with their sheep," said William Mulligan, a Bedouin expert who works for the Arabian American Oil

Co. "Now they take their water to the sheep in their Toyotas. The evidence is everywhere—roads strewn with water barrels."

Cash Economy
 Mr. Mulligan said that they use their money to buy more camels—and 20th-century wonders such as transistor radios and portable stoves. Bedouin make up between 10 per cent and 20 per cent of the kingdom's estimated 7 million. But their importance outweighs their numbers because of tribal cohesion and their support for the Saudi establishment.

They still hold their tradi-

tional contempt for town dwellers, although they are gradually settling and building homes—with generous government loans—near traditional watering holes.

Anxious to keep their loyalty, the government gives them old-age pensions and a direct livestock subsidy of \$20 a year. Some Bedouin have resisted government efforts to bring them into the modern world, but some have bridged the gap, many through the Arabian American Oil Co. One is Nassir Ajmi, who was born in a tent and now is the company's general manager for industrial services.

He came out of the desert at age 13 and Aramco sent him to school in Beirut and the United States. He married an American woman who converted to Islam, and they had four children. "There was a family resistance on both sides," Mr. Ajmi said, "but they have accepted it."

Traditions Slip
 Mr. Ajmi counts his extended family at 38 men, only one of whom is still pursuing the traditional Bedouin way of life—and he only because his father insisted. Mr. Ajmi said, adding: "He now has three trucks, including one the government gave him,

and he makes more money than I do."

Mr. Ajmi's two brothers married the traditional way: within the tribe, arranged by mothers or sisters. The man and woman do not meet until they are married, but they usually have seen pictures of each other.

Tribal connections are important in employment, too. A Bedouin employer usually will look for laborers within his own tribe. But generally the Bedouin are not happy doing manual labor. "They are good with anything that moves," Mr. Mulligan said. "They do well on road projects,

where they live in the rough and there are no amenities."

He said that sticking to traditional ways has paid.

"You don't find any psychotics among the Bedouin."

Others are less certain about the changes. "You can't mix technology with Bedouin traditions," a merchant in Riyadh said.

Uncertain Future
 No one is certain what will happen to the Bedouin in the momentum of change and development.

"Social change is inevitable," said Hisham Nazer, the U.S.-educated minister for planning.

"But I'm not sure we've lost the battle of tradition versus the new materialism. You're still taken to court in this country if you don't support your mother."

The government wants the Bedouin to adapt, but it does not want to endanger support for the status quo. Government emphasis on religious instruction is part of the attempt to retain old virtues.

There is some recognition of the difficulties as the old families break up and opportunity lures the younger generation into a new way of life. So far, this has not been accompanied by a

dramatic loosening of the country's rigid social structure, based on religion and the family.

The problem is mainly between the generations. Elders like Ali Bin Hadi of the Beni Hajir tribe have few problems of adjustment. He has left the tent for a house, and at the age of 55 he recently married a 30-year-old woman. His first wife bore him only girls, so he arranged a trade with a friend.

"I gave him one of my daughters and he gave me one of his sons," he said. "Everyone is happy. Praise be to Allah."

—Los Angeles Times

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Experts Confirm U.S. Outbreak Of Soviet Flu

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (NYT).—Influenza of the type that caused epidemics in the Soviet Union last month has appeared in the United States in an outbreak among high school students in Cheyenne, Wyo.

Although flu virus is highly transmissible, the appearance of this type in one city suggests strongly that the virus will spread widely in the United States this winter. In the Soviet Union, it appeared near Vladivostok late in November and spread throughout the country, causing major outbreaks in many cities before the end of last month.

Most of the Soviet flu victims were under the age of 20. The flu did not appear to be unusually severe.

U.S. experts had not expected the flu strain to appear so soon here. Scientists of the National Center for Disease Control in Atlanta discovered the virus yesterday. They said that a flu outbreak among Cheyenne students began about two weeks ago. At the peak of the outbreak, about one-third of the school's 1,500 students were absent. The typical illness, with fever, chills, cough, headache and body aches, lasted about three days.

Secret Agency Disbanded, U.K. Officials Confirm

LONDON, Jan. 27 (Reuters).—The British Foreign Office has disbanded a covert propaganda operation used to influence journalists and opinion-makers here and overseas at a cost of up to \$1 million (\$524,000) a year, officials said today. They confirmed the basic facts of an exposure published in the Guardian newspaper.

The "Information Research Department" of the Foreign Office was created in 1947 as a secret counteroffensive to Communist propaganda following World War II.

It issued confidential political intelligence reports mainly fed by British embassies in the Third World to local journalists, but also to journalists and foreign affairs experts in Britain.

According to the Guardian, these reports were sent to the journalists in plain envelopes, with instructions that they should not be shown to anyone and destroyed when no longer needed.

The Foreign Office, however, grew uneasy with the department's links with certain rightist journalists. The final purge began under Labor Foreign Secretary Anthony Crosland, who died last year. It was completed by his successor, David Owen, who disbanded the department eight months ago.

Leopard Slays 10

NEW DELHI, Jan. 27 (Reuters).—A leopard has killed at least six women and four children in the Himalayan foothills of northern India.

ART IN PARIS

Creative Impulses That Won't Say No

By Michael Gibson

PARIS, Jan. 27 (UPI).—Not so long ago, one still heard about them mainly by word of mouth, these "singular artists" who, like Ferdinand Cheval, the postman of Mailleville, devoted his life to building a baroque palace, or the hermit of Rothens, who carved countless faces in the granite of the Brittany coast.

"Les Singuliers de l'Art" is an exhibition organized by ARCO (at the Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris, 11 Avenue du Président-Wilson, Paris 16, to March 5), and devoted to the unknown artistic pursuit of men and women mostly uneducated, modest in origins if not always in pretensions, innocent, inspired or simply possessed by an impulse that will not be denied.

"The show is astonishing and the first to my knowledge to present the work of idiosyncratic isolated artists in this light. There has been quite a lot of talk about the art of psychotics, but here the stress is on creativity rather than on pathology, even though there is much that may belong in the twilight zone."

Simply, a number of slide shows have been organized to present the work that could not be moved—Ferdinand Cheval's "Palais Idéal," the trash garden

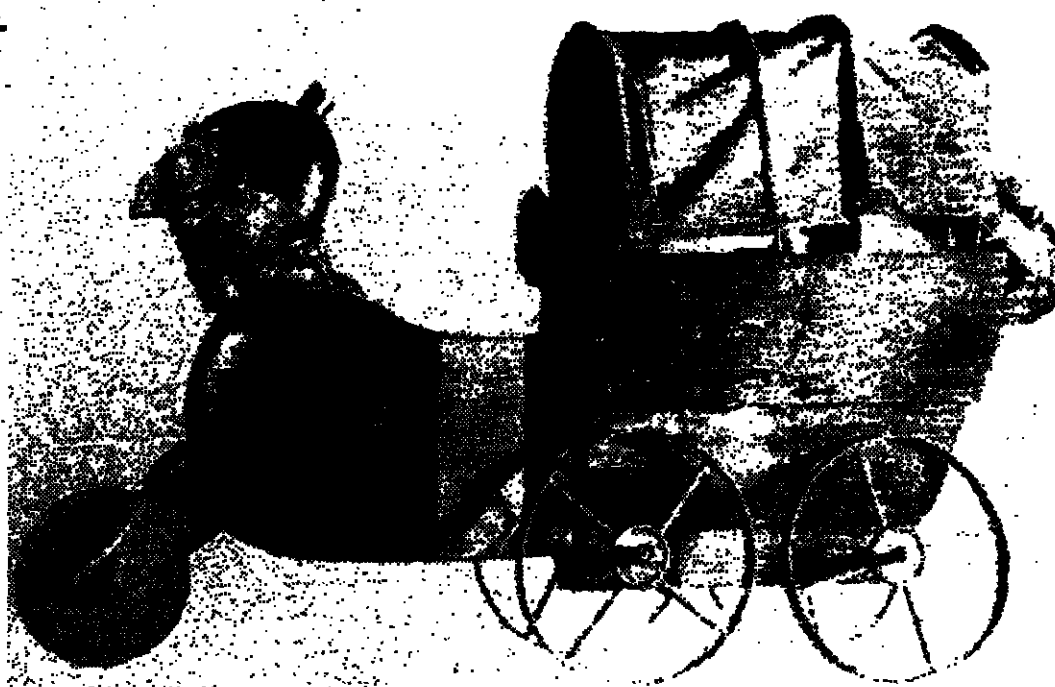
of Chomo at Achères-la-Forêt, Robert Taub's house (UPI, Jan. 21) and, among many others, the peculiar second life of restaurateur Irial Vets, who one day bought a chapel and proceeded to recreate the frescoes of Michelangelo on its ceiling.

The Works

And finally we have the work one can see "in the flesh." Scottie Wilson was an itinerant Scot who served some time in the army, worked in fairs and circuses and, at the age of 40, began to produce drawings in a perfectly autonomous and mature idiom. Louis Carnell was a butcher by trade, but one day he began producing objects and reliquaries made from the bones of animals.

Raphaël Lonné, a postman, now retired, attended a spiritist séance and, along with the others, was invited to let the spirits guide his hand. The results were all with the other participants, but Lonné produced drawings of unusual delicacy—and has continued producing them ever since.

Michel Nedjar, third of the seven children of a Jewish tailor, left school at 14 to learn the trade. He bored him and at the age of 23 he took off—India, Mexico and elsewhere—and came



Object made from pieces of junk by Joël Négri in "Singuliers de l'Art" show.

across the magic use of dolls. He began making his own strange dolls out of rags and odds and ends.

Marie-Josée Loriet is a housewife from Strasbourg, who knits. Her knitting, however, turns out to be small, charmingly associative hangings, like free-form tapestries.

The list could go on. The only thing to differentiate some of these people from the "professional" artists is precisely that they do not make these things professionally, and more often

than not they are unaware of the preoccupations which hold the attention of the art world.

This is neither good nor bad. It simply shows what form an authentic creativity can take outside this professional milieu. As the exhibition shows, the strictures of an obsession can also produce great quantities of material and, despite the police that sometimes goes with it, it is more an object of compassion than a source of joy. Yet some artists, both professional and amateur, can rise above the obsessional

content of their work and attain a form of creative freedom in this transcendence.

Finally, an exhibition of this sort has a degree of freshness which a show of professional artists can hardly hope to equal. This is not a judgment on the professional, but it reflects the fact that he is working in full view of the public, with an awareness of its expectations, and that he must achieve the balance of not thinking about the public while producing something that is destined to be shown before it.

AROUND EUROPEAN GALLERIES

Paris

Debut, Galerie Debut, 28 Rue La Botte, Paris 8, to Feb. 12. Jean-Baptiste Debut (1768-1848), a cousin of Louis David's, was chosen in 1815 to go to Rio de Janeiro and set up the Beaux-Arts Academy there. A good observer with a good pen, he drew plants, Indian weapons, street scenes and people with precision and a nice sense of humor at times. These watercolors are consequently rare and remarkable documents of a land and age. The gallery, set up by the Brazilian Embassy to show works of Brazilian artists, was named after Debut out of an "observing desire to honor him as the founder of Brazil's first art exhibition."

Jean-Pierre Pincus, Galerie Beaubourg, 22 Rue du Renard, Paris 4, to Feb. 11.

Pincus, one of the founders of a theoretically oriented group known as "Support/Surface," was originally concerned with formal considerations that led him to work with unstretched canvases or materials such as paper. This exhibition is the first in which he uses the traditional stretcher. His paintings appear as a juxtaposition of large rectangles of sometimes only one dominant color, the color itself being handled in a way that gives a density and depth. The present work is sober and weighty, presences with a handsome quality.

Salon des Réprouvés, Galerie Hardy, 27 Rue Guénégaud, Paris 6, to Feb. 12.

The Venice Biennale recently organized an extraordinary show devoted to the non-conformist artists in the Soviet Union. A number of these artists are now in the West, but not all of them were shown in Venice. The present "Salon of the Reproved" has a clearly stated polemical intent. The exhibition referred to is that of Venice and not, as one might suppose, of the Soviet Union. This situation reflects the intention that is current among the critics, and the show at the gallery Hardy is more of an overview than of an exhibition. Mikhail Chemiakov, who was already ignored by Venice, is a view here; so is Oscar Rabkin, an important figure in the Muscovite nonconformist milieu. Rabkin is currently in Paris on a sabbatical leave. Venice showed about 100 artists; the present exhibition is devoted to 33, and among them were not chosen for the Biennale. Rabkin was

Exhibition of Tina Modotti photographs in Rome includes this shot, entitled "Little Mexican Peasant."



represented there, but one of his paintings was reportedly refused, as were two drawings by Boris Sredobolov, because they were considered political. The show itself is very uneven, but there are works of real interest.

—MICHAEL GIBSON.

Rome

Tina Modotti (1896-1942). Photographs, Obelisco, 146 Via Sistina, Rome, through February. Modotti was one of the pioneers of modern photography. Under the influence of Edward Weston, she was first involved with paleontology and balance of color. Some of her early photographs, among them "Telephone Wire" of 1928, are now classics. Her grave and slightly inscrutable statement

gradually turned to a form of social consciousness, and she was part of the political turbulence of Mexico in the twenties along with her friends Rivera, Orozco and Siqueiros the muralists. But her pictures were more subtle and compassionate than the rough, direct attack of the male expressionists. Further, her Italian background stood her in good stead, as to quite obvious in "Child Carried by Pregnant Woman" and in the "Bacchis of the Vase."

And as those of Caravaggio's Madonnas. She has been exhibited and much appreciated in the United States, where major shows of her photographs were held in 1944 and in 1977 at the Museum of Modern Art in New York. The present show consists of 38 of her photographs developed by

herself from her own negatives and not touched up, which makes them the so-called "vintage prints" so dear to dealers, and several close-ups of her face by Weston.

—

Suzanne Sartore, Maria Bessard, Cooperative, 16 Via Bacco Aragone, Rome through February. Sartore, a young American who lives in Rome, studies the antique, the walls of the houses of the republican period, sarcophagi and Pompeian reliefs for their symbolism and for their evidence of the passage of time. She has discovered a great abundance and shapes which occur again and again through the ages and which seem to have a ritual, if still obscure, meaning. Color slides she took are reflected on a mirror, and this has a clean clarity, sometimes poetic impact.

And there are photocopies of her drawings of the basic shapes she found. Her small drawings are conceptual in style. It is fragile because what she means is not yet conveyed clearly and convincingly enough, though there is freshness and promise. Bessard gives old dresses in flowing folds and ribbons, old, partially damaged or painted wood or painted panels. These dated assemblages have an obscure, somewhat feminist air.

Prints by Picasso and De Chirico, Medusa, 124 Via del Babuino, Rome, through February.

Here Picasso's exuberance and his jolly merriment predominate. His superb linear control and devil-may-care wit is already evident in a rose period "Saltimbanchi" of 1921, reaching its peak in the virtuoso etchings of the late years. In one aquatint a doll-like girl seduces an expectorating figure, lover with drunk wonder. Also from the gallery's collection are De Chirico's sets of "Mysterious Bathing Machines" emerging from a sea made of dovetailing bricks, illustrating Cocteau, "Caligula" and other concepts of the thirties.

Hans Bellmer, Ebbings, Incendi, 17 Via del Vantaggio, Rome, until Feb. 8.

Plump Victorian ladies and precocious little girls exposing their private parts or in suggestive contractions, as if seen through a lorgnette by a bemused elderly voyeur, are drawn with extreme fluidity and precision. The wit and elegance of this German artist, who lived and died in Paris, add up to a latter-day surrealism, erotic fantasies seemingly outrageous, but which will be perfectly at home in the drawing room.

—EDITH SCHLOSS.

Brussels

Charles de Beld, Royal Library, Brussels, to Jan. 28.

The Royal Library has a rich collection of modern Belgian art, thanks to the dukes of Burgundy, who commissioned and collected some of the most beautiful books in Europe. Although many of the illuminated texts left as a legacy to the area of the Lowlands ruled by the Burgundians were removed to Vienna by a much later Austrian governor, the nucleus remaining provides plenty of material for exhibitions. The current display in the late-Gothic Nassau Chapel within the library commemorates the death in battle of Charles the Bold, last Duke of Burgundy, 500 years ago. All the manuscripts were commissioned by Charles,

THEATER IN LONDON

When the Joke Stops Being Funny

By John Walker

LONDON, Jan. 27 (UPI).—Peter Barnes's "Laughter" at the Royal Court is a surprising play from the author of two of the finest and most savagely funny plays of recent years, "The Killing Class" and "The Bewitched." It lacks the theatrical magnificence of his earlier plays, although it displays a cunning dramatic intelligence at work, and it isn't funny.

It is a fine play but, for all its wit, an upsetting one. In his previous plays, Barnes mocked the corruptions of power and the pretensions of class in dense and muscular dialogue.

But "Laughter" suggests, despairingly, that humor and satire are an inadequate reaction to human villainy. The play opens with an author in front of the curtains about to deliver a lecture on the nature of laughter, it changes nothing—when he is hit in the face with a custard pie, his bow tie revolts madly and his trousers fall down.

When the curtains part, the stage is occupied by a man impaled upon a stake in the dungeons of Ivan the Terrible. When they close for the last time, it is on a retelling of the last horrifying moments of Jews gassed in Auschwitz, which, for all its inadequacy of the stage imagery, is too terrible to contemplate.

It is a tribute to Barnes's play that it survives this context.

that the jokes he makes do not seem sick or inappropriate. In a brilliant stroke in the first act, he confronts the homicidal Ivan with death in person, reduced to the level of a world-weary accountant by insatiable laughter. In the second act, set among petty bureaucrats in West Germany, death has become totally institutionalized, robbed of any meaning on an individual level.

The brutal anonymity of mass killing is contrasted with the anguished vigor and religious self-searchings of the energetic Ivan ("Everything I touch turns to rigor mortis") and the neurotic obsessions of a Nazi clerk who loathes the fact that the bureaucratic organization disguises his murderous intent.

In both these roles, Timothy West achieves two memorable types. For Ivan, Barnes has created an archaic language which has the concrete imagery and vividness of Jacobean English, and West does it full justice in sonorous speeches debating the morality of his actions.

There is a marvelous knockabout sequence between West's Ivan and David Suchet as his son and heir, smashing his head against the wall to prove that he is as good a man as his father,

a comic sequence which ends in another brutal death.

Barnes's play remains as ambiguous as its opening slapstick. "Laughter" may be inadequate, but Barnes's exploration of the moment jokes cease to be amusing at least allows him and his audience to confront murder on an unimaginable scale, a task that is beyond most art or, at least, most artists.

Charles Marowitz's production is a good one, tight and inventive, helped by Patrick Robertson and Rosemary Veree's lowering sets. If it fails somewhat in conveying the full horror of Auschwitz, then that is understandable. I'm not sure what success at this point of the play could possibly be like and Barnes's language has an unbearable brightness.

Apart from West's mastery acting, there is excellent support not only from Suchet but also from Derek Francis as the angel of death and Roger Kemp as a slow-witted timer. It is good to see the Royal Court staging a challenging play which may not attract the audience it deserves. It is about time a few more of London's subsidized theaters took such risks.

ON THE ARTS AGENDA

Berg's "Lulu" will be given in a new production by the Netherlands Opera, with Teresa Strasser giving her first performances of the title part and with other principal roles taken by Elaine Bonazzi, Jan Binkhof, Andrew Foldi, Matti Juhani, Chester Ludgin and Julian Patrick. Hans Vonk will conduct. Rhoda Levine will stage the work, and sets and costumes will be by Robert Israel and Tom Mann. Performances will be Feb. 8 and 11 in Scheveningen, Feb. 14, 19 and 22 in Amsterdam, and Feb. 16 in Rotterdam.

After a lapse of about three years, the Tate Gallery has resumed showing a selection of Turner watercolors in a room next to those devoted to his oils. Included are four important watercolors sold by Turner in his lifetime and now on loan to the gallery. These are "Rain, Steam, and Great Bridge" (c. 1828), "Rain, Steam, and Great Bridge" (c. 1828), "Rain, Steam, and Great Bridge" (c. 1828), and "Rain, Steam, and Great Bridge" (c. 1828). The others have not been seen by the public in some time. The gallery plans to change the selection in this room about every six months.

John Neumeier, the director of the Hamburg Ballet, will stage his first opera for the Hamburg State Opera with a new production of Gluck's "Orpheus and Eurydice" that will have its first performance Feb. 12, conducted by Eugen Jochum and designed by Marco Arturo Marelli. Wolfgang Schöne and Judith Beckmann will sing the title parts, and Gabriela Fuchs will sing Amor. The performance is scheduled for Feb. 15.

The Prague Quartet will present a survey of 300 years of string quartet music in Prague in

five concerts from Jan. 30 through Feb. 3 at the Salle Gaveau in Paris. Included are works by Dvorak, Stravinsky, Janacek and Martinu, as well as quartets by Mozart, Haydn, Brahms, Feld, Tausig, Dutilleul and Ravel.

Leonard Bernstein is conducting a series of performances of "Fidelio" at the Vienna State Opera in a revival of the Beethoven bicentennial production first seen during the 1970 Vienna Festival, staged by Otto Schenk. The performance of Jan. 29 will be televised direct by Austrian Radio and Television and carried, either direct or delayed, in several countries of West and East Europe. The cast is headed by Gundula Janowitz in the title part, René Kollo as Florestan, and Hans Sotin as Pizarro. At the intermission, Bernstein will be presented with a check for \$300,000 from the Polygram recording firm, representing the recording proceeds of the all-Beethoven concert conducted by Bernstein in Munich in October, 1976, for the benefit of Amnesty International. The Vienna "Fidelio" will be recorded by Deutsche Grammophon, and the production will be taken to Milan for three performances at La Scala on Feb. 10, 12 and 15. Bernstein will conduct the Vienna Philharmonic in a program of Beethoven's Symphonies No. 3 and 5 on Feb. 5 and 6 in Vienna, Feb. 11 in Milan, Feb. 17 in Paris and Feb. 18 in London.

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THE ART MARKET: The By-Products of 19th-Century Trends

By Sourin Melikian

PARIS, Jan. 27 (UPI).—In the slow weeks of January, the art of quality works focuses attention on a financially sound but secular market.

It deals with the thousands of lectures painted in the late 19th and 20th centuries by followers of trends that were passed when they embarked on their own careers—artists who admired the richness of Eugene Boudin and the wistful trees of Corot in the early 1900s by the time the avant-garde was heading for cubism; artists who adhered to Impressionism 30 years after Claude Lorraine; and one of those not all sales without the assistance of an expert. There was no catalogue, not even a list with dimensions, and the auctioneer had not shared to decipher all the signatures. He was clearly anxious to dispatch the lot quickly be-

cause some expensive jewelry was to follow.

Yet, none of this mattered very much. The large room was crammed and bids came from every corner.

The first paintings were landscapes by the long-forgotten Paul-Emile Lecocq.

Salon des Artistes

Born in Paris in 1877, he started exhibiting at the Salon des Artistes Français, that official haven of conventionalism. By 1902, he had won a gold medal and was appointed painter of the Navy Ministry. His style, which leans heavily on Eugene Boudin's, combines classical composition, sketchy brushwork with blobs of color thickly laid on, and a dull palette—pale blues and yellows, a lot of black and brown with rare touches of purple and red. His subject matter varied little—"Main Street on Market Day" is a title that would fit half his compositions.

One of these came up Tuesday—one side of the street ended with houses in darkness, the other had a pale wintry light playing on the facade. It brought 5,800 francs.

Another market scene in a horizontal format with a street broadening into a market place, a dense crowd of peasant women animating the foreground, rose to 5,200 francs, a big figure for a bad painting. But this is not a tremendous rise as one might have at first sight compared with the distant past. Thirty years ago, in February, 1947, a picture called "La Place du Village" sold for 13,800 francs, roughly 1,400 francs in today's money. The appreciation is fourfold—which is just about that of the art market as a whole. In the impoverished Europe of the winter of 1947 no one bothered about art very much.

A more spectacular rise seems to affect Maurice Léris, belated offspring of Impressionism, born in Paris in 1880. After studying under Harpignies, the second-rate Barbizon school landscapist, he adopted the lighter palette of Impressionism—almond greens, pale yellows and ochres—and started painting rural France in a picture-postcard style leaning toward Impressionism. In the course he joined the Société des Artistes Français, responsible for the salon mentioned above.

One of his typical landscapes,

complete with winding river, city green and medieval tower on top of a hill in a springtime moonlight, brought 9,300 francs last Tuesday. In June, 1947, a landscape with a castle standing in ruins sold for \$640 francs, about 400 francs of today. We have no way of finding out just how comparable the two pictures were, but with regard to Léris, the rise must at least be tenfold. The boom in Impressionism has boosted even its caricatures.

This is not true of the by-products of other late 19th-century trends. If we take Georges Philibert Maronies, born in Douai, another participant in the Salon des Artistes Français, where he got various awards, we see that his prices have not varied spectacularly. The style of Maronies combines touches of Théodore Rousseau and Jean-Baptiste Millet. He did mostly seascapes with fishing boats at anchor seen in a twilight. Monday, one of these rose to 3,710 francs. With its dark pebbly beach and fishing boats in the foreground and the yellow sun sinking into the thick mists rising over the horizon, it was

typical. Compared with postwar years the rise is at most threefold.

More surprising still is the comparison of today's price bracket for these works and the prices of the twenties. Tuesday, two small panels (one by Georges-Frédéric Edig in 1920 and 1922, showing peasants and a church in a wood, came up for sale. Edig, born in Le Havre in 1873, was another of those Salon des Artistes Français exhibitors who got several awards. The panels, executed in a debased Barbizon style, sold for 1,160 francs each. On June 25, 1951, a similar panel dated 1922, showing peasants, made 7,560 francs—about 750 francs in today's currency. And in May, 1920, in the artist's own lifetime a watercolor showing boats running through bushes brought 860 francs—just about the same price as Tuesday's 1,160 francs in real money.

In short, a vast sector of painting on the lower level appears to be a model of financial stability. Failing outside the mainstream of artistic trends, it appeals to people who are as imperious to changing fashions as they are to the ups and downs of the economy.

(Continued on Page

U.S. Sees Poor Year For European States

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP).—The U.S. Department of Commerce said yesterday that another year of slow economic growth is forecast for nearly all of the countries of Western Europe.

The department said, "Recent economic performance in Europe has not inspired confidence in

the business community. In most countries industrial production peaked early in 1977 and serious unemployment has persisted. The largest economy, that of (West) Germany, failed to play the dynamic role that was expected to have ripple effects through Europe."

EEC Reported Late Over Japan Surplus

BRUSSELS, Jan. 27 (AP-DJ).—The Common Market is becoming increasingly troubled over Japan's ever-rising surplus in trade with the community and the nine member states may express their strong concern over the situation in a joint statement soon, EEC sources said today.

The EEC-Japanese trade problem will be discussed tomorrow when Japan's Minister for International Economic Affairs, Shiro Ushiohara, calls on Commission President Roy Jenkins and other top Commission officials.

Commission officials said EEC diplomats stressed today that unless Mr. Ushiohara assures the community of quick and effective action to remedy the situation, an EEC council of foreign ministers meeting on Feb. 7 would come up with a "very strong" statement.

Sources said measures announced by the Japanese so far to reduce their trade surplus with the community simply are not sufficient.

Community officials are particularly concerned over what they call rather quick Japanese reactions to U.P. pressure on the same point. They claim Japan is reacting less vigorously to the EEC calls for opening the Japanese market for more EEC foodstuff and manufactured goods.

And, community officials say, they would have preferred to approach the trade problem with Japan on a bilateral basis, in joint talks between the United States, the community and Japan. Japan's surplus in trade with the EEC is estimated a little above \$5 billion in 1977, up from \$4.1 billion in 1976 and \$3.2 billion in 1975. In 1974, the surplus was only \$2 billion and in 1973 a mere \$800 million.

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According to official Commission figures, Japanese exports to the EEC rose in the first half of last year by 27 per cent from 1976, while imports fell by 10 per cent. In 1976, the increase was 15 per cent.

The community exports to Japan were up 18 per cent in the first 1977 half from the 1976 period. In 1976, exports rose 10 per cent from 1975 when they had declined 16 per cent from 1974.

Dollar Stronger In Europe Trade And in New York

LONDON, Jan. 27 (AP-DJ).—The dollar gained against European currencies and the yen in European trading today and later continued to move up in New York trading.

Dealers said, however, that the market was particularly thin because it was the last trading day of the month, given the settlement period of two business days for spot transactions.

In addition, traders were apparently refraining from making commitments until Monday's announcement of U.S. trade figures for December and President Carter's scheduled press conference.

Moreover, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar and Bahrain were expected to announce a revaluation of their currencies when their markets reopen tomorrow. While dealers said they doubted that a revaluation would cause repercussions outside the Gulf, they cited this potential development as another source of uncertainty.

The dollar finished at about 2.1106 deutsche marks in European trading but later moved up to 2.1160 in New York. Late yesterday the rate was 2.1055 marks.

Similarly, the dollar ended the European day at 1.9780 Swiss francs compared with 1.9738 and 4.7263 French francs compared with 4.7158.

Shilling eased slightly to \$1.9605 from \$1.9516 through the Bank of England kept its administrative rate unchanged at 4.5 per cent. The dollar advanced to \$21.20 yen from \$20.58.

Midland Bank Offering
LONDON, Jan. 27 (AP-DJ).—Midland Bank Ltd. said that arrangements have been made to raise \$264 million through a rights issue offering. The offer is for 1 new share at 330 pence for every five held.

Blumenthal Urges Business to Back Carter

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (NYT).—Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal, seeking to rebut one of the main points of business criticism of President Carter's newly defined economic program, insisted yesterday that the \$60-billion budget deficit targeted for fiscal 1979 did not threaten serious upward pressures on wages, prices or interest rates.

In a major address to New York City, Mr. Blumenthal became the first administration official to comment on the unenthusiastic reaction by business to the recent presidential economic messages.

The secretary, focusing on some of the broader themes of the Carter program, noted, for instance, that the main strategy was to redirect resources toward the private sector—was saying in essence that the business reaction was unclear.

"This program reflects your advice," he said in a speech prepared for delivery at a Manhattan College dinner honoring Thomas Murphy, chairman of General Motors Corp. "It now needs and deserves your strong support."

The speech underscored the administration's disappointment over the reaction of business, especially in the light of remarks made by President Carter last week in an exchange with speaker Thomas O'Neill Jr.

Stocks Decline

The President said then that his program would be judged by the stock market's performance this week. The stock market has in the last few days been doing more or less what it did all last year—going down.

From comments made so far, what frightens the business establishment more than anything else are the implications of the second, back-to-back \$60-billion-plus budget deficits.

Business and labor have also joined in attacking an anti-inflation program that President Carter announced to achieve a deceleration in wages and prices this year below the average of the last two years. What is new are the industry-by-industry behavior standards against which deceleration progress will be measured.

Both George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO, and Jack Carlson, chief economist of the United States Chamber of Commerce, have labeled the program a first step toward wage and price controls. Business, Mr. Carlson said, fears it will be made into a "scapegoat" for what he termed the inflation-generating policies of the government.

Amidst that "red ink" makes this President see red, Mr. Blumenthal added that the big budget deficits were not taken for granted.

"It was because of the proposals for a 'substantial' \$35-billion tax cut, reflecting the advice of the business community, that the fiscal 1979 deficit will be so large," the Treasury secretary said. Eliminate the tax cut, he said, and the deficit would be in the \$40-billion to \$50-billion range.

But Unemployment Expected to Decrease

U.S. Seen Entering Era of Slow Economic Growth

By Art Pine

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (WP).

A study by the congressional Joint Economic Committee concluded yesterday that the United States is entering an era of slower long-term economic growth, but that unemployment would decline sharply because there will be proportionally fewer persons in the work force.

The report, compiled by the panel's staff, forecast that the shift would slow the economy's "potential" growth rate—the optimum needed to keep pace over the longer run—to 3 per cent a year by the mid-1980s, from about a 4-per-cent pace today.

However, it said, because of the declining birth rate, the number of jobs in the economy would far outstrip the increase in available workers, and the present high unemployment gradually would give way to a shortage of labor.

It said the major remaining pockets of unemployment would be among very low-skilled workers, and some college graduates may still have to take lower-skilled jobs.

The 125-page document was based on a series of hearings the panel held in late 1976, and 41 research papers prepared by private economists. The sessions were held to commemorate the

20th anniversary of the 1948 Employment Act, which created the committee.

Among the possible social changes the report predicted were reduced migration between the north and the "sunbelt" states, more flexible work schedules, increased automation, and a move away from the materialism of the 1970s.

At the same time, it contended, the less-rapid growth could spur greater individual prosperity and a better quality of life, in part because the proportionally smaller population will make fewer demands on existing resources for costly items such as energy and pollution abatement.

In discussing the shift in work-force patterns, the report suggested that the recent explosion in the labor force may have peaked in 1977, and the growth of new job-seekers now may be slowing from its previous 2.5-million-a-year pace.

Barring further major economic disruptions, it said today's high unemployment rates should gradually give way to an actual labor shortage in most sections of the country, with proportionally more jobs available for women and a sharp reduction in teenage unemployment.

Other forecasts predicted a boom, there would be no lingering shortage of investment funds to the extent 20 years, or some conservative analysts have feared. Instead, the document insisted, the high rates of investment economists say will be needed "will be within reach."

Already-known sources of untapped new materials will be adequate to satisfy growth demand, at least for the next 10 years, making it highly improbable that the world will be hit by chronic shortages, as some forecasters have suggested.

The productivity of American workers, which has slowed substantially in the past several years, will begin speeding up again, providing a major step forward toward increasing prosperity and slowing longer-run inflation and slowing longer-run inflation.

Despite increasing dependence on foreign suppliers, the United States is still in a stronger position than virtually any other industrial nation with regard to raw materials, including oil. The report said it was unlikely that oil's world development for other raw materials besides oil.

The report made no major long-term policy recommendations. However, Rep. Bolling cautioned that "adapting to the changes ahead will require innovative responses from both government and the private sector."

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NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Jan. 27

Chrgs		- 12 Month - Stock		56			
4. Jan. 1997	Close	High	Low	Drs %	P/E	100	
10	1474	10	0	Wmair	49	5.3	72
45	1474	25A	16	Wair	10	5.3	72
28	71	25B	16	Wair	10	5.3	72
28	71	25C	16	Wair	10	5.3	72
28	71	25D	16	Wair	10	5.3	72
28	71	25E	16	Wair	10	5.3	72
28	71	25F	16	Wair	10	5.3	72
28	71	25G	16	Wair	10	5.3	72
28	71	25H	16	Wair	10	5.3	72
28	71	25I	16	Wair	10	5.3	72
28	71	25J	16	Wair	10	5.3	72
28	71	25K	16	Wair	10	5.3	72
28	71	25L	16	Wair	10	5.3	72
28	71	25M	16	Wair	10	5.3	72
28	71	25N	16	Wair	10	5.3	72
28	71	25O	16	Wair	10	5.3	72
28	71	25P	16	Wair	10	5.3	72
28	71	25Q	16	Wair	10	5.3	72
28	71	25R	16	Wair	10	5.3	72
28	71	25S	16	Wair	10	5.3	72
28	71	25T	16	Wair	10	5.3	72
28	71	25U	16	Wair	10	5.3	72
28	71	25V	16	Wair	10	5.3	72
28	71	25W	16	Wair	10	5.3	72
28	71	25X	16	Wair	10	5.3	72
28	71	25Y	16	Wair	10	5.3	72
28	71	25Z	16	Wair	10	5.3	72
28	71	25AA	16	Wair	10	5.3	72
28	71	25AB	16	Wair	10	5.3	72
28	71	25AC	16	Wair	10	5.3	72
28	71	25AD	16	Wair	10	5.3	72
28	71	25AE	16	Wair	10	5.3	72
28	71	25AF	16	Wair	10	5.3	72
28	71	25AG	16	Wair	10	5.3	72
28	71	25AH	16	Wair	10	5.3	72
28	71	25AI	16	Wair	10	5.3	72
28	71	25AJ	16	Wair	10	5.3	72
28	71	25AK	16	Wair	10	5.3	72
28	71	25AL	16	Wair	10	5.3	72
28	71	25AM	16	Wair	10	5.3	72
28	71	25AN	16	Wair	10	5.3	72
28	71	25AO	16	Wair	10	5.3	72
28	71	25AP	16	Wair	10	5.3	72
28	71	25AQ	16	Wair	10	5.3	72
28	71	25AR	16	Wair	10	5.3	72
28	71	25AS	16	Wair	10	5.3	72
28	71	25AT	16	Wair	10	5.3	72
28	71	25AU	16	Wair	10	5.3	72
28	71	25AV	16	Wair	10	5.3	72
28	71	25AW	16	Wair	10	5.3	72
28	71	25AX	16	Wair	10	5.3	72
28	71	25AY	16	Wair	10	5.3	72
28	71	25AZ	16	Wair	10	5.3	72
28	71	25BA	16	Wair	10	5.3	72
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1	5.4	5	42	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	Wash W	.40	2.12	74	18 1/2	18 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	distribution.
10	1.30	6.6	1	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	Wash W	32	1.70	43	19	18 1/2	19	19	vi-In bankruptcy or receivership or

PUT YOUR MONEY

98 Dunlop	6.85	LaRocca	42	Fischer	760
50 E Mus Ind	1.86	Momtels	139	HofRochN	8,950
25 GFC	9.48	Olveti	885	Nestle	3,484

WHERE THE NEWS S.

2000 Basic Res	\$ 6%	6 1/2	6 1/2
700 Can Com	\$ 9%	9%	9%
600 Firm TotA	\$ 5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4

Advertising Gets Results

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	12 mos.	6 mos.	3 mos.
Abe Dhabi (air) ...	228.00	114.00	63.00
Aden (air) ...	228.00	114.00	63.00
Algeria (air) ...	228.00	114.00	63.00
Algeria (air) ...	228.00	114.00	63.00
Africa, French speak- ing countries (air) ...	143.50	72.50	40.50
Africa, others (air) ...	228.00	114.00	63.00
Algeria (air) ...	114.00	63.00	34.50
Australia (air) ...	228.00	114.00	63.00
Austria ... Sch.	1,638.00	975.00	535.00
Bahrain (air) ...	228.00	114.00	63.00
Belgium ... R.Fr.	4,050.00	2,025.00	1,125.00
Burma (air) ...	228.00	114.00	63.00
Bulgaria (air) ...	118.00	59.00	33.00
Canada (air) ...	228.00	114.00	63.00
China (air) ...	228.00	114.00	63.00
Cyprus (air) ...	118.00	59.00	33.00
Czechoslovak (air) ...	118.00	59.00	33.00
Copenhagen (air) ...	360.00	375.00	216.00
Dublin (air) ...	228.00	114.00	63.00
Ethiopia (air) ...	228.00	114.00	63.00
Finland (air) ... F.M.	442.00	221.00	123.00
France ... R.Fr.	412.00	206.00	112.00
Germany ... D.M.	228.00	114.00	63.00
Great Britain ... S.I.	26.00	15.50	8.50
Greece (air) ... Dr.	3,750.00	1,875.00	1,050.00
Hong Kong (air) ...	228.00	114.00	63.00
Hongkong (air) ...	118.00	59.00	33.00
India (air) ...	228.00	114.00	63.00
Indonesia (air) ...	228.00	114.00	63.00
Iraq (air) ...	171.00	85.50	47.00
Iraq (air) ...	171.00	85.50	47.00
Ireland (air) ...	118.00	59.00	33.00
Ireland ... S.I.	59.00	29.50	16.50
Italy (air) ...	228.00	114.00	63.00
Italy ...	975.00	487.50	268.50
Japan (air) ...	228.00	114.00	63.00
Korea (air) ...	228.00	114.00	63.00
Kuwait (air) ...	228.00	114.00	63.00
Labrador (air) ...	171.00	85.50	47.00
Libya (air) ...	1,710.00	855.00	470.00
Luxembourg L.Fr.	4,050.00	2,025.00	1,125.00
Malaysia (air) ...	195.00	97.50	54.00
Malta (air) ...	118.00	59.00	33.00
Malaya (air) ...	228.00	114.00	63.00
Mexico (air) ...	228.00	114.00	63.00
Morocco (air) ...	114.00	63.00	34.50
Nagasaki (air) ...	228.00	114.00	63.00
Netherlands ... Gld.	304.00	152.00	79.00
New Zealand (air) ...	228.00	114.00	63.00
Norway (air) ... Nkr.	578.00	289.00	155.00
Pakistan (air) ...	228.00	114.00	63.00
Philippines (air) ...	228.00	114.00	63.00
Poland (air) ...	118.00	59.00	33.00
Polynesia (F.) (air) ...	195.00	97.50	54.00
Portugal (air) ... Esc.	4,000.00	2,000.00	1,100.00
Romania (air) ...	118.00	59.00	33.00
Saudi Arabia (air) ...	171.00	85.50	47.00
Singapore (air) ...	228.00	114.00	63.00
S. America (air) ...	228.00	114.00	63.00
Spain (air) ... Ptas.	8,000.00	4,000.00	2,200.00
Switzerland ... S.Fr.	228.00	114.00	63.00
Sweden (air) ... S.Kr.	228.00	114.00	63.00
Switzerland ... S.Fr.	228.00	114.00	63.00
Thailand (air) ...	228.00	114.00	63.00
Tunisia (air) ...	171.00	85.50	47.00
Turkey (air) ...	118.00	59.00	33.00
U.A.R. (air) ...	171.00	85.50	47.00
U.S.S.R. (air) ...	118.00	59.00	33.00
U.S.A. (air) ...	195.00	97.50	54.00
Vietnam (air) ...	228.00	114.00	63.00
Yugoslavia (air) ...	118.00	59.00	33.00

